[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] openly, actively, and perpetually on the ide of Freedom.

try took upon its lips as baptismal vows, nationalization, was their rule. when it claimed its place among the nations of the earth, were not forgotten. them, when it declares its object to be, among other things, "to establish justice. cure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity." Thus, according to undeniable words, the Constitution was ordained, not to establish, secure, or sanction Slavery—not to promote the special interest of slaveholders—not to make tion Slavery-not to promote the special interest of slaveholders-not to make Slavery national in any way, form, or manner-not to foster this great wrong, but to "establish justice," "promote the general welfare," and "secure the blessings of Liberty." The discreditable words Slave and Slavery were not allowed to find a place in this instrument, while a clause was subsequently added by way of amendment, and, therefore, according to the rules of interpretation, particularly revealing the sentiments of the founders, which is calculated, like the Declaration of Independence, if practically applied, to carry Freedom to all within the sphere of its influence. It was specifically declared, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" that is, without due presentment. indictment, or other judicial proceeding. Here is an express guard of personal Liberty, and an express interdict upon its invasion anywhere within the national jurisdiction.

It is evident, from the debates on the National Constitution, that slavery, like the slave trade, was regarded as temporary; and it seems to have been supposed by many that they would both disappear together. Nor do any words employed in our day denounce it with an indignation more burning than that which glowed on the lips of the Fathers. Early in the Convention, Governeur Morris, of Dennsylvania, broke forth in the language of an Apontionist: "He never would concur in upholding domestic slavery. It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven." In another mood, and with mild, juridical phrase, Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea of property in man." And Washington, in letters written near this period-which completely describe the aims of an Abolitionist-avowed "that it was among his first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery may be abolished by law," and that to this end "his suffrage should not be wanting."

In this spirit was the National Constitu tion adopted. In this spirit the National in slaves, was still, to the national scandal. ritories at this time belonging to the Nation, the broad region of the Northwest, it had already, by the Ordinance of Freedom, trict of Columbia, with its fatal dowry, had not yet been acquired.

Entering upon his high duties, Washington, himself an Abolitionist, was surrounded by men, who, by their lives and ington he became Chief Justice of the true glories of the country:

While we such precedents can boast at home, Keep thy Fabricius and thy Cato, Rome!

The earliest Congress under the Constitution adopted the Ordinance of Freedom for the Northwestern Territory, and thus ratified the prohibition of Slavery in all the existing Territories of the Union. Among those who sanctioned this act were men fresh from the labors of the Convention, and therefore familiar with its policy. But there is another voice which bears testimony in the same direction. Among the petitions presented to the first Congress, was one from the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, signed by Benjamin Franklin, as President. This venerable votary of Freedom, who throughout a long life had splendidly served his country at home and abroad - whose name, signed to the Declaration of Indepensigned to the Constitution of the United States, filled it with the charm of wisdom - in whom, more than in any other man, the true spirit of American Instituand "that it would step to the very verge of the power vested in it for DISCOURAGING every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow men." Only a short time after uttering this prayer, the patriet time after uttering this prayer, the patriet sage descended to the tomb; but he sage descended to the tomb; but he sage descended to the tomb; but he sage descended to freedom; at the third, all is consecrated to freedom; at the the common property in the Territory. Now, if this second, only half; while at the third, all is to be opened to Slavery. Thus is the can be done by the few thousand settlers which is consider face to face a une who consider face to face a cane who can who consider face to face a cane who can who consider face to face a cane who can who

The National Constitution was adopted from the tomb of Franklin, proclaims the in 1788. And here we discern the same true national policy of the Fathers. Not

very in the States, was adopted by the same Congress which had solemnly affirmed the prohibition of Slavery in all the existing Territory of the Union. And ganization of the Government, and the recorded sentiments of the founders, that I take my stand, and challenge all ques-

At this time there was strictly no dividing line in the country between Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery. The Anti-Slavery sentiment was thoroughly national, broad and general, pervading alike all parts of the Union, and uprising from the common heart of the entire people. The Pro-Slavery interest was strictly personal and pecuniary, and had its source simply in the self-interest of individual slaveholders. It contemplated Slavery only as a domestic Legislative, and the Judicial. Precedents institution - not as a political element and merely stipulated for its security where it actually existed within the States.

Sir, the original policy of the country is lear and unmistakable. Compendiously expressed, it was non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States, and its prohibition in all the national domain. In this way, the discordant feelings on this subject were reconciled. Slave masters were left, at home, in their respective States, to hug Slavery, under the protection of local laws, without any interference from Congress, while all opposed to it were exempted from any responsibility therefor in the national domain. This, sir, is the common ground on which our political fabric was reared; and I do not hesitate to say that it is the only ground on which it can stand in permanent peace. It is beyond question, sir, that our Con-

stitution was framed by the lovers of Human Rights; that it was animated by their divine spirit; that the institution of Slavery was regarded by them with aversion, so that, though covertly alluded to, it was not named in the instrument; that, from the Ordinance of 1787, and repeated according to the debates in the Convenin every act organizing a Territory, or even It will be in vain, that, while doing In this spirit was the National constitution adopted. In this spirit the National Government was first organized under
Government was first organized under
Washington. And here there is a fact
of peculiar significance, to which I have
already, on a former occasion, called
attention, but which is well worthy of
perpetual memory. At the time that
this great chief took his first oath to support the Constitution of the United States,
the national ensign nowhere within the
national Territory covered a single slawe,
On the sea, an executibe princy, the read of the freedom of the ments and the south, sir, as I fondly
and Washington. It is not doing this thing, you plead, in apology, the principle, when truly administhe United States,
the spirit of the debates in the Converwhere it is expressly declared, that "no ciple of self-government, which you proto state, down to the present time,
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for it does not age
the state, down to the present time,
which you proto state. It is not contrary to states,
the United States, of the United States,
for it does not age
the united in the state states, when truly administhe states to states. It is not contrary to states the strong has a liferance of persistence of Almition, the very actor ganizing a Territo tolerated under the national flag. In the slaves. The slaves masters availed them- yards. They are strictly in the nature of ment. It is like saying two and two make private property of the nation, and as such, three. In the name of Liberty you open the shelter of local laws, Slavery unhappily found a home. But in the only Territories at this time belonging to the Nafewer than 300,000 in the whole country,) other proprietors, to all customary bur- kiss upon the brow of that fair Territory, they have, under the influence of an dens and incidents. Mr. Justice Wood- you betray it to wretchedness and shame, imagined self-interest, by the skilful tac- bury has declared, in a well-considered Well did the patriot soul exclaim, in bitter been made impossible, even before the adoption of the Constitution. The Distating, persevering union among themselves—swaying, by turns, both the great ticular States, and over which they have name!" political parties-succeeded, through a no cession of jurisdiction, for objects eilong succession of years, in obtaining the ther special or general, little doubt exists declared opinions, were pledged to warfare with Slavery. There was John
do their will, and imposing upon it a polannounced that "consenting to Slavery dom only, and directly opposed to the
announced that "consenting to Slavery dom only, and directly opposed to the lassume, then, that without this prohibihas swollen in population and power; tion. Does any one question this? No- and then hurried to a vote in advance of had only recently united in a solemn petition for those who, "though free by the laws of God, are held in Slavery by the laws of the States." There was also and interdiction to the removed and interdiction to the public voice, as if fearful of arrest, it mologrement, stavery with distracting force, into the public voice, as if fearful of arrest, it mologrement, stavery with distracting force, into the public voice, as if fearful of arrest, it mologrement, stavery with distracting force, into the public voice, as if fearful of arrest, it mologrement, stavery with distracting force, into the public voice, as if fearful of arrest, it mologrement, stavery with distracting force, into the cannot be justly called the offspring of any popular sentiment. In this respect it differs widely from the Missouri prohicould not be removed, and interdicting it essential portion of its sovereignty. other character of spotless purity, and where it did not exist-but a mighty Prop-

The extent to which its original policy United States. In his sight Slavery was has been changed can be placed beyond an "iniquity"-" a sin of crimson dye," question. Early in our history, no man against which ministers of the gospel was disqualified for public office by reason should testify, and which the Government of his opinions on this subject; and this should seek in every way to abolish. condition continued for a long period. "Were I in the Legislature." he wrote, "I As late as 1821, John W. Taylor, Reprewould present a bill for the purpose with sentative from New York, who had pressed great care, and I would never cease mov- with so much energy, not merely the proing it till it became a law or I ceased to be a member. Till America comes into its restriction in the State of Missouri, this measure, her prayers to Heaven will was elected to the chair of Henry Clay, as be impious." By such men was Wash- Speaker of the other House. It is needington surrounded, while from his own Virless to add, that no determined supginia came the voice of Patrick Henry, porter of the Wilmot Proviso at this day could expect that eminent trust. An arof slaves, crying, "I will not, I cannot rogant and unrelenting ostracism is now justify it. However culpable my conduct, applied, not only to all who express them-I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to selves against Slavery, but to every man own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and lament my want of conform- for office has been introduced, which ity to them." Such words as these, fitly would have excluded all the Fathers of State, as has been always done; but I am coming from our leaders, belong to the. the Republic-even Washington, Jeffer- at a loss to see on what grounds this can son, and Franklin. Yes, sir: startling it may be; but indisputable. Could these illustrious men descend from their realms above, and revisit the land which they had nobly dedicated to freedom, they could not, with their well-known and recorded opinions against Slavery, receive a nomination for the Presidency from either of hated Slavery, as he loved Justice-be admitted to resume those duties with which his name on earth is indissolubly associated. To such extent has our Govern-

ment departed from the ancient ways. the true character of the change with regard to the Territories. In 1787, all the existing national domain was promptly and unanimously dedicated to Freedom, dence, gave added importance even to without opposition or criticism. The inthat great instrument, and then again terdict of Slavery then covered every inch of soil belonging to the National Government. Louisiana, an immense region beyond the bounds of the original States, was subsequently acquired, and in 1820, man, the true spirit of American Institutions, at once practical and humane, was
embodied—who knew intimately the purposes and aspirations of the founders—
poses and aspirations of the founders—
this veteran statesman, then
eighty-four
years of age, appeared at the bar of that
Congress, whose powers he had helped to
define and establish, and by the last political act of his long life, solemnly entreated
"that it would be pleased to countenance
"that it would be pleased to countenance
"that it would be pleased to countenance
"the restoration of liberty to those unhappy
men, who alone, in this land of Freedom;
men, who alone, in this land of Freedom;
are degraded into perpetual bondage,"
after a vehement struggle, which shook
that, inasmuch as the Territories were actogents. The sasserted is the Fariamentary Detogents, were considered. A surface and the best living artist in this line.
Tray, and preserved in the Pariamentary Detogents. The sasserted in the manner which had so much agitistated by the common property of the whole Union;
and therefore, ne citizen can be prevented to their state, and had no dould have commenced on the first of as my roal interest. The sasserted in the manner which had so much agitisted to their state, and had no dould have commenced on the first of their state, and had no dould be manner which had so much agitisted to their state, and had no dould be manner which had so much agitisted to the bad been an attentisted the public mind. He had been an atten

spirit. The emphatic words of the Declaration of Independence, which our country took upon its lips as baptismal vows, nationalization, was their rule.

Thus much to what I have to say, at the content of this time, of the original policy, consellation of the Supreme Court of the United try took upon its lips as baptismal vows, nationalization, was their rule. The preamble to the Constitution renews ferred to a Committee, and much debated equalled by the firmness of Washington sively from local municipal laws, and bethe following resolution, and directed the care. But certain reasons are adduced exist, except so far as it may be preserved to promote the general welfare, and to se- same to be entered upon its journals, viz: for the proposed departure from their by the clause for the rendition of fugitives "That Congress have no authority to inter-fere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the little validity, yet I would not pass them admit into the Constitution the idea that

> This resolution, declaring the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slates of the States are policy may require."
>
> Congress, and an infringement of the loslaves always as "persons," with the rights cal sovereignty. On this account it is, of "persons," never as property. When at this late day, pronounced unconstitution it is said, therefore, that every citizen may tional. Now, without considering mi- enter the national domain with his propnutely the sources from which the power erty, it does not follow, by any rule of of Congress over the national domain is logic or of law, that he may carry his derived-whether from the express grant slaves. On the contrary, he can only it is on these double acts, at the first or- in the Constitution to make rules and carry that property which is admitted to be regulations for the government of the such by the universal law of nature, writ-Territory, or from the power, necessarily ten by God's own finger on the heart of implied, to govern territory acquired by man. This power was asserted before the Constitution. It was not denied or prohibited exercised from the first existence of the Government, and has been recognised by its three departments-the Executive, the of every kind are thick in its support. Indeed, the very bill now before us, assumes tent with those principles of sovereignty, which are said to be violated by a Congressional prohibition of Slavery.

Here are provisions, determining the main features in the Government—the distribution of powers in the Executive, the Legislative, and Judicial departments, and the manner in which they shall be respectively constituted-securing to the President, with the consent of the Senate, the appointment of the governor, the secretary, and the judges, and to the people the election of the legislature-ordaining the qualifications of voters, the salaries of the public officers, and the daily compensation of the members of the legislature. Surely, if Congress may establish these provisions, without any interference with tive for suppressing every legislative athe rights of territorial sovereignty, it is tempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable absurd to say that it may not also prohibit commerce." Sir, like the English mon-

execute the sovereign powers of the nation, like fortifications, arsenals, and navy | flagrant. It is apparent on the bare statejudgment, that "where the United States words wrung out by bitter experience: own land situated within the limits of parthat the rights and remedies in relation to been suggested by the Senator from Kention these lands would be liable to taxa-

The Supreme Court of the United States commanding influence, John Jay, President of the Abolition Society of New it; visiting, also, with displeasure all who eign right of taxation in the States. In the case of Providence Bank vs. Pittman, 4 Peters, 514, they declare-

> "That the taxing power is of vital importance; that it is essential to the existence of Government; that the relinquishment of such

And again, in the case of Dobbins vs. Commissioners of Erie County, 16 Peters, 447, they say-"Taxation is a sacred right, essential to the

xistence of Government—an incident of sove-eignty. The right of legislation is co-extensive with the incident, to attach it upon all persons and property within the jurisdiction of

Now, I call upon Senators to remark, that this sacred right, said to be essential to the very existence of Government, is abridged in the bill now before us.

For myself, I do not doubt the power of Congress to fasten this restriction upon the Territory, and afterwards upon the at a loss to see on what grounds this can be placed, which will not also support the prohibition of slavery. The former is an unquestionable infringement of sovereignunquestionable infringement of sovereignty, as declared by our Supreme Court, far more than can be asserted of the latter. I am unwilling to admit, sir, that the prohibition of slavery in the Territories is

in any just sense an infringement of the the old political parties. Nor could John Jay, our first Chief Justice, and great exemplar of judicial virtue—who such, cannot be considered a natural incisuch, cannot be considered a natural incident to any sovereignty, especially in a country which has solemnly declared, in its Declaration of Independence, the inslience of the alienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In an age very may still be tolerated in fact; but its prohibition, within a municipal jurisdic-tion, by the Government thereof, as by one of the States of the Union, cannot be considered an infraction of natural rights; nor can its prohibition by Congress in the Territories be regarded as an infringement of the local sovereignty, founded, as

it must be, on natural rights. But another argument is pressed, most

orable words, to step to the very verge of the powers vested in it to discourage State that states and this prayer, now sounding from the tomb of Franklin, proclaims the true national policy of the Fathers. Not encouragement, but discouragement of Slavery, not its nationalization, but its denationalization, was their rule.

The memorial of Franklin, with other memorials of Franklin, with other memorials of a similar character, was referred to a Committee, and much debated in the House, which finally sanctioned in the house institution, and all our broad domain is institution, and all our broad domain is institution, and all our broad domain is institution, and that Slavery is a national institution, and the tombor of the United States. Nothing character. It belongs to all times and to all then the cou there can be property in man; and I re-The Prohibition of Slavery in the Terri- joice to believe that no such idea can be tories is assailed, as beyond the power of found there. The Constitution regards

> conquest or purchase—it seems to me | Again: The relation of master and slave impossible to deny its existence, without is sometimes classed with the domestic invalidating a large portion of the legisla- relations. Now, while it is unquestionably tion of the country, from the adoption of among the powers of any State, within its the Constitution down to the present day. own jurisdiction, to change the existing relation of husband and wife, and to establish polygamy, I presume no person by the Constitution itself. It has been would contend that a polygamous husband, resident in one of would be entitled to enter the national Territory with his harem-his property, if you please-and there claim immunity. Clearly, when he passes the bounds of that deed, the very bill now before us, assumes local jurisdiction, which sanctions polyga control of the territory clearly inconsiscease; and it is precisely the same with Slavery.

Sir, I dismiss these considerations. power to overturn it; you may remove the sacred landmark, and open the whole vast domain to Slavery. To you is committed this high prerogative. Our fathers, on the eve of the revolution, set open a market where men should be bought and sold, had prostituted his negabound to say that it may not also prohibit commerce." Sir, like the English mon- cause is not Sectional. Oh! No, sir, it is not Sectional. Oh! No, sir, it is not Sectional; for it simply aims to establish under the National Government those or ohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor prohibition of the world of the worl prohibition on the Territory, borrowed escape the judgment of the world, nor

In vain, sir, you will plead, that this measure proceeds from the North, as has in the absence of any controlling exigency, any popular sentiment. In this respect it differs widely from the Missouri prohibition, which, after solemn debate, extending through two sessions of Congress, and ample discussion before the People, was adopted. Certainly there is, as yet, no evidence that this measure, though supported by Northern men, proceeds from that Northern sentiment which is to be found strong and fresh in the schools, churches, and homes of the People. Populi omnes AD AQUILONEM positi Libertatem quanomnes AD AQUILONEM positi Libertatem quan-dem spirant. And could this scheme be now ted to the awakened millions whose souls have been truly ripened under Northern skies, it would be branded at once with an in-

skies, it would be branded at once with an in-dignant and undying condemnation.

But the race of men, "white slaves of the North," described and despised by a Southern statesman, is not yet extinct there, sir. It is one of the melancholy tokens of the power one of the melancholy tokens of the power of slavery, under our political system, and especially through the operations of the National Government, that it loosens and destroys the character of Northern men, even at a distance—like the black magnetic mountain in the Arabian story, under whose irresistible attraction the iron bolts, which held together the strong timbers of a stately ship, were drawn out, till the whole fell apart, and be-came a disjointed wreck. Those principles, which constitute the individuality of the North-Sir - no such man can speak for the

applause in the galleries.]

THE PRESIDENT [Mr. Stuart in the chair.]

The Chair will be obliged to order the galleries to be cleared, if order is not preserved. No

our fathers, at the first organization of the Government, under Washington, when the

National ensign nowhere on the National ter-ritory covered a single slave.

Slavery, which our fathers branded as an

can be settled, which is adverse to Freedom.
God, nature, and all the holy sentiments of the heart, repudiate any such false seeming settle-

ment.

Now, sir, mark the clear line of our duty.

And here let me speak for those with whom, in minority and defeat, I am proud to be associated, the Independent Democrate, who espouse that Declaration of Independence and the injunctions of Christianity. The testimony which we bear against elavery, as against all other wrong, is in different ways, according to our position. The slavery, which exists under other Governments as in Russia or Turkey, or in other States of the Union, as in Virginia and Carolina, we can oppose only through the influence of literature, morals, and religion, without in any way invoking the Political Power. Nor is it proposed to act otherwise. But slavery—where we are partitive, morals, and religion, but directly by every instrument of Political Power. In the States it is sustained by local laws, and although we may be compelled to share the shame of the country, yet it receives no direct sanction at our hands. We are not responsible for it. The wrong is not at our own particular doors. It is not within our jurisdiction. But slavery everywhere under the Constitution of the United States—everywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government—everywhere under the National Flag. ment-everywhere under the National Flag, is at our own particular doors, within the sphe of our own personal responsibility, and exists there in defiance of the original policy of our Fathers and of the true principles of the Con-

Sir, I dismiss these considerations.
The prehibition of Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska stands on foundations of adamant, upheld by the early policy of the Fathers, by constant precedent, and time-honored compact. It is now in your power to overturn it; you may remove the sacred landmark, and open the whole vast domain to Slavery. To you is to exert every power we possess to enlist Con-gress against it.

Such is our cause. To men of all parties

and opinions, who wish well to the Republic, and would preserve its good name, it appeals. Alike to the Conservative and the Reformer, it appeals; for it stands on the truest Conservareform of existing evils, we seek also the con-servation of the principles of our fathers. The cause is not Sectional. Oh! No, sir, it is great principles of Justice and Humanity, which are broad and universal as man. As well might it be said that Jefferson, Franklin,

to unite in any practical efforts to make this vain, as upon the Rock of Ages; and LIBERTY opposition felt. At the same time, they pharisaically visit with condemnation, with reproach or contempt, the earnest souls who for years have striven in this struggle. To such I would say-could I reach them now with my voiceif you are sincere in what you declare; if your words are not merely lip-service; if in your hearts you are entirely willing to join in any practical efforts against slavery, then by your practical efforts against slavery, then by your lives, by your conversation, by your influence, by your votes—disregarding "the ancient forms of party strife"—seek to carry the principles of Freedom into the National Government, wherever its jurisdiction is acknowledged, and its power can be felt. Thus, without are interference with the States which are any interference with the States, which are beyond this jurisdiction, may you help to erase

Do this, and you will most truly promote the harmony which you so much desire. You will establish tranquillity throughout the country. Then at last, sir, the Slavery Question will be settled. Banished from its usurped foothold under the National Government, slavery will to the States, where it was left by the Consti-tution, it will take its place as a local institution, if-alas! continue it must!-for which we are in no sense responsible, and against which we cannot justly exert any political power. We shall be relieved from our preser. We shall be relieved from our pres-ent painful and irritating connection with it. The existing antagonism between the North and the South will be softened; crimination and recrimination will cease; the wishes of the Fathers will be fuifilled, and this Great Evil be left to the kindly influences of morals and religion, and the prevailing laws of social econ-

this I see clearly. Amidst all seeming discouragements, the great omens are with us. Art, literature, poetry, religion—everything which elevates man—all are on our side. The plough, the steam-engine, the railroad, the telegraph, the book, every human improvement, every generous word anywhere, every true pulsation of every heart which is not a mere muscle, and nothing else, gives new encouragement to the oced. The devices of party can no longer stave it off. The subterfuges of the politician cannot escape it. The tricks of the office seeker can-not dodge it. Wherever an election occurs, miraculous power, can stop the sun in his course through the heavens. It is even now rejoicing, like a strong man, to run its race, and will yet send its beams into the most distant plantations—aye, sir, and melt the chains of every slave.

But this movement—or agitation, as it is re-proachfully called—is boldly pronounced inju-rious to the very object desired. Now, with-out entering into details which neither time nor the occasion justify, let me say that this objection belongs to those commonplaces, which have been arrayed against every beneficent movement in the world's history—
against even knowledge itself—against the
abolition of the slave trade. Perhaps it was tion. Sir, this bill is proposed as a measure of peace. In this way you vainly think to withdraw the subject of slavery from National politics. This is a mistake. Peace depends on mutual confidence. It can never rest secure on broken faith and injustice. And, sir, permit me to say, frankly, sincerely, and earnestly, that the subject of slavery can never be withdrawn from the National politics until determined. Do not forget, sir, that the efforts of William Wilberforce encountered this preof William Wilberforce encountered this precise objection, and that the condition of the kidnapped slave was then vindicated, in language not unlike that of the Senator from North Carolina, by no less a person than the Duke of Clarence, of the royal family, in what was called his maiden speech, on May 3d, 1792, and preserved in the Parliamentary Debates. "The persons" he said "were not

jealous partisan of all things that make for peace, I am always glad to express my attachment to the Union; but I believe that this bond will be most truly preserved and most beneficently extended, (for I shrink from no expansion where Freedom leads the way,) by firmly upholding those principles of Liberty and Justice which were made its early corner stones. The true danger to this Union proceeds, not from any abandonment of the "peculiar institution" of the South, but from the abandonment of the spirit in which the Union was formed; not from any warfare, within the

ing this remarkable passage, it is difficult no to see in Brutus our own North, and in Cassiu

Cassius. Urge me no more; I shall forget myself;
Have mind upon your back to tempt me no further.
Brutus. Hear me; for I will speak.
Must I give way and room to your rash choler?
Cassius. O ye gods! ye gods! Must I endure all this.
Brutus. All this? ay, more. Fret, till your proud heart break;
Go, shew your slaves how choleric you are,
And make your bondmen tremble. Must I budge?
Must I observe you! Must I stand and erouch
Under your testy humor?

Must I observe you! Must I stand and erouch Under your testy humor?

Cassius. Do not prosume too much upon my love; I may do that I shall be sorry for.

Brutus. You have done that, you should be sorry for. There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats; For I am armed so strong in honesty, That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I regard not.

Cassius. A friend should bear his friend's infirmities; But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

Brutus. I do not, TILL YOU PRACTICE THEM
ON ME. Cassius. You love me not.

Julius Cosar, Act 4, scene 3. And the colloquy proceeding, each finally comes to understand the other, appreciates his character and attitude, and the impetgether upheld the liberties of Rome.

The North and the South, sir, as I foudly seeking a firm foothold, will have at last WHERE

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Jan. 26—1w

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Feb. 21—w6t

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A GREAT BOOK COMING. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY have in press, and will publish about the first of March, a work of extraordinary power and ability, one which will ank among the very best productions of American or oreign genius. It is entitled

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

That our own opinion of this remarkable book may not seem exaggerated, we publish the following article, written by one of the editors of the Evening

cle, written by one of the editors of the Evening Traveller:

"Messrs. J. P. Jewott & Co. have in press, and will shortly publish, a tale of deep interest, entitled 'The Lamplighter.' The scene is laid in Boston and immediate vicinity, and its author is believed to be a Bostonian, or a resident of this neighborhood. We accidentally fell in with some of the proof-sheets of the work, the other day, and, after reading a hundred or more pages, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most original, interesting, graphic, and affecting tales, thus far, that has lately appeared. It is quite equal, to say the least, to 'Wide, Wide World,' though not what would be called a religious novel. If the work is completed with the ability which is displayed in the first part of it—and we have no reason to doubt that it will be—we predict for it a sale and popularity equal to the most successful of modern romances, such as Uncle Tom alone excepted."—Evening Traveller, Jan. 27, 1854.

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As great curiosity has already been excited, a large demand will be created, and carly orders from the principal houses in the trade are solicited, to govern us in the size of the first edition.

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Dec. 1. LITTELL, SON, & CO., Boston.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Washington City DRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Co I lumbia, and before the Departments of the Government. Office over Banking House of Selden, With esr. & Co. June 30—tf

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Jan. 30—3w

THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing be-

I tween the subscribers, under the firms of Derby Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton, & Mulligan, Buff. lo, is this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the late firms in liquidation.

Special Par JAMES C. DERBY, General Partners.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, February 1, 1854.

OPARTNERSHIP.

Norman C. Miller, William Orton, Eugene Mulligan, Elliot G. Storke, Edward Munson, and Charles F. Coffin, being purchasers of the entire list of Publications, Stereotype Plates, Copyrights. Type, Presses, Stock, 4c., of the late firms, will, with increased facilities, continue the business as Publishers, Importers, and General Booksellers, at Auburn and Buffalo, under the firm of MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, February 1, 1854.

THE above Establishment continues in successful operation during the winter as well as summer. The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the decommods of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate thom. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invaopportunities for treatment give facilities to the inva-lid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc-

cose and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by mone. [Dec. 8.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D. STOCK and Exchange Broker. 38 Wall street, New York, a member of the New York Stock Ex-change Board, will purchase and sell on commission

and all other securities usually sold at the Board Orders from abroad solicited.

References—D. Ebbetts, Cashier Union Bank; W. T. Hooker, Cashier Continental Bank; Arthur Tappan, Esq., New York.

Jan. 10.

PATENTS.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Attorney for Procuring and Defending Patents, Washington, D. C., makes Examinations at the Patent Office, prepares Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and can be consulted on all matters relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in this and other countries. He also continues to devote especial attention to arguing rejected applications before the Commissioner of Patents, in which line of practice he has succeeded its procuring a great number of valuable patents. His fee for an examination at the Patent Office is five dollars; for other services the charge will be reasonable Reference can be made to members of Congress, or to hose for whom Mr. R. has transacted business during he past nine years.

Aug. 25—eow

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which have aided materially in swelling our st eription list since the Editor's return from abroa will be continued through the year 1854. Wood

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